

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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JAPANESE ARREST SOVIET CITIZENS IN MANCHURIA

Only Mass Struggle Can Stop the War!

JAPAN is organizing war on the borders of the Soviet Union. Let every worker understand the full world significance of this fact. It means that the imperialist attempts to crush the Chinese revolution and partition China, is passing over to the armed invasion of the Workers' Fatherland. This is inevitably the signal for the armed intervention from the west which has for years been in process of organization by imperialist France, who is working in the closest agreement today with Japan. World war is beginning which will soon involve the masses of every country. In addition to the terrific burdens of the crisis, the workers and farmers are to be forced upon the battle fields to fight for capitalist profits and for maintenance of the system which crushes them with misery and starvation.

The systematic provocations of Japanese imperialism are carried out with the most cynical openness. The attempts reported in dispatches of a few days ago to accuse the Soviet Union of the responsibility for a terrorist act on the bridge over Sungari river in Manchuria which was carried through by white guard elements in Japanese pay is only a typical example. The same significance is contained in the declaration by Araki concerning the railroad wreck near Harbin, which had the same source. The feverish anti-Soviet campaign conducted by the Japanese controlled Manchurian press, and which has already resulted in the arrest of thirty-two Soviet citizens in Harbin who are being tortured in an effort to extort confessions from them, shows how headlong is the imperialist drive against the Soviet border.

It must be clear also that while Japan is the immediate spear-head of the imperialist encroachments upon the Soviet borders, yet behind Japan is gathered and is gathering the mass forces of world imperialism. The imperialist camp, torn as it is with its own inner contradictions (which must be utilized to the full for the benefit of the Workers' Fatherland), is attempting by all means to momentarily reconcile these contradictions on the basis of their common hatred and fear of the Soviet Union.

In the United States the capitalist politicians and press, according to their general plan of destruction of the Soviet Union, have done everything possible to cover up Japan's murderous aggressions, have encouraged and supported Japanese movements directed against the Soviet Union, and attempt to secure a favorable bargain in the division of China at the expense of the Soviet Union. Pressure of the mass indignation against Japanese imperialism, on the part of workers, farmers and intellectuals in the United States, expressed in demonstrations, mass meetings, leaflets, on the streets, in the factories, is forcing some of these politicians to speak against this plot. The exposure of the sending of armaments and materials to Japan, the demand for stopping these shipments, the exposure of the specific role played by American imperialism in the anti-Soviet front, must be used to further rouse thousand-fold mass protest against these war measures.

American imperialism, which for fourteen years has refused normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, whose armed forces participated in the invasions of Soviet territory in 1918-1920, which is a full partner in the suppression of China and its pending dismemberment, has been hoping to kill two birds with one stone by inciting Japan to war against the Soviet Union. It hoped to deliver a deadly blow against the successful Socialist construction of the five-year plan and to loosen all of the forces of world imperialism against the Soviet Union; at the same time it hoped that the involvement of Japan in this war would so weaken that power as to enable the United States to secure the dominating position in China. The events which showed that Japan, basing herself upon the support of the French-European system, and threatening to come to understandings with Great Britain also against the United States, is the factor which is behind the present maneuvers of Washington and of Stimson's trip to Europe.

The firm and consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union is today the firm barrier remaining against the plunging of the whole world into a new world war. This peace policy has successfully exposed the nakedly aggressive role of Japan in the East. It has revealed before the entire world, the predatory role of France and its vassal states in Europe. It has revealed the shameful hypocrisy and double-dealing of American imperialism. Thereby it has given the fullest possible opportunity for the toiling masses in every imperialist country and especially in the United States to enter into this field of struggle as an independent force, against Japanese imperialism, against the imperialism of our own country and in support of the Soviet Union and its policy of peace.

The effects of the peace policy of the Soviet Union upon the masses is the force which has brought various capitalist politicians and militarists in America to speak characteristically "admissions" regarding the situation in the Far East and the war being prepared against the Soviet Union. The Daily Worker has published many of these admissions. Today we can add that expressed by Senator Borah. This gentleman, despite his reputation as an advocate of recognition of the Soviet Union, has for many months kept silent about the actual participation of the American government in the hostile activities against the Soviet Union. Even now he prefers not to speak openly. But it is still significant that the press gives vague rumors about him and his associates about "a growing list of members of Congress in both houses" who it is said "express the opinion that the restoration of normal relations between the U. S. and Russia would be the biggest single card the Administration could play" in the present world situation.

But it would be the greatest mistake to overestimate these expressions. It would be the greatest danger to have the slightest faith in the sincerity of such expressions, or to forget that for these capitalist politicians such appeals to the sincere sentiment of the masses become in their hands only counters in the complicated and rotten bourgeois diplomacy. We know the importance that Lenin attributed to the existence of the antagonisms amongst the imperialist powers from the point of view of strengthening the forces of the revolution, which he expressed in the repeating of the old popular proverb, "When thieves fall out, honest people get their due." But this possibility can be realized only by an aroused and fighting working class conducting its own independent policy, actively and flexibly reacting to every event and every problem in the unflinching struggle against imperialist war.

We know the tremendous revolutionary effects of the actions of the British workers in 1920 when they forced their imperialist government to abandon its intention of declaring war against the Soviet Union.

We know the magnificent heroism with which the Japanese workers are fighting today against their murderous imperialist masters.

We know that in America also the working class, aroused and understanding who are its enemies and how it must fight, can also play a decisive role in the issues of war which are now being decided in the world. Our activity must be multiplied a thousand-fold in mobilizing the workers against the forces of war gathering against the Soviet Union, in concentrating the indignation and hatred of the masses against Japanese imperialism which is the immediate spear-head of this war, in denouncing and smashing the hypocritical two-faced policy of American imperialism which is covering up Japanese aggression, in exposing the vicious imperialist groups and war speculators who are pushing the Japanese imperialist bandits into this war with the aim to develop the world war and make fortunes out of the dead bodies of millions of workers.

The capitalist class, watching its bankrupt system falling into ruins, watching in fear and panic the stupendous success of Socialist construction in the Soviet Union, seeing the oppressed peoples in the colonies rising in revolt, feeling the pressure beneath them in their own countries of the growing revolutionary upsurge of the workers—this capitalist class of the entire world is making a supreme effort to mobilize all its war dogs to crush the revolutionary forces and especially the Soviet Union, the strong-hold of the world working class. This effort must be shattered upon the rock of working class resistance and struggle in every country. This is today the decisive factor in determining the questions of war or peace.

STOP THE SHIPMENTS OF WAR MUNITIONS TO JAPAN!
EXPOSE THE HYPOCRITICAL TWO-FACED POLICY OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM WHICH PARTICIPATES IN THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR!
DEFEND THE WORKERS' FATHERLAND, THE SOVIET UNION!

Out Into the Streets Today! Demonstrate for the Release of the Scottsboro Boys!

"Father" Cox's "Shanty Town", Pittsburgh



Cops Clubs Try to Silence Cries of Hungry for Bread

The demonstration of over 250 starving East Side workers in front of the Home Relief Bureau, 38 East 1st St., was broken up by the Tammany thugs in a wild, bloody fight, in which dozens of workers were hurt and eight arrested. Some were so badly hurt that they had to be treated by ambulance doctors.

In the crowd of workers were many women and men who had had their relief cut off by the new starvation edict of Tammany Hall and the bankers. The registration of these workers at the Downtown Unemployed Council the last two days revealed heart-rending stories of months of unheard of suffering and starvation of themselves and their children.

They were determined only as hunger can make one determined to demonstrate, not plead as they had been doing futilely, but to demand, immediate relief, and to protest the threat to close the Home Relief Bureau without any provision for relief. When the meeting opened with a speaker of the council on the platform, five cops and a captain rushed to stop it. The workers, men, women, girls, surrounded the speaker and raised their voices in protest.

"Do the workers want me to speak?" shouted the speaker. "Yes!" thundered the workers. In face of this militancy the cops retreated. "We want bread, we want relief, our children are hungry," the workers shouted, fixing their eyes on the windows of the bureau.

The cops stood inside guarding the "well paid supervisor, Bartlett," as the speaker said. "Are we going inside to make our demands?" asked the speaker. "Yes," thundered the workers. "Then let's go."

It was at this point that one of the cruelest attacks ever witnessed by this writer took place and at the same time one of the most inspiring examples of working class heroism. The cops drew their blacksticks as the workers rushed the door. One worker led the way. Blacksticks drummed on his head until his head was cracked and blood streamed down his face, but he went forward towards the door.

The cops smashed head after head, hitting middle aged women and young girls in the crowd. Blood stained the sidewalks and was on the clubs of the police. The workers fought back heroically, the women fought like tigers trying to defend the men. The cops called for reinforcements. Reserves came and the workers met a new attack of the well-fed armed forces of the bankers and the government. Workers with their heads already bleeding were snatched out and dragged into the building and beaten again. A young girl with her arm almost twisted from its socket by a husky brute was dragged in.

An impromptu meeting was started the workers defying the police. When the police patrol started away with the six workers the speaker called to follow to the police station and the workers, many of them now workers, went to the meeting and marched to the 5th St. station house shouting for the release of the workers. One of the prisoners was a mother with a child at home just out of the hospital. She pleaded to be allowed to go to her child, but the cops refused. There the cops made another attack.

A worker climbed on a machine and brought the lesson home to the crowds. "This is the answer of the bosses to the workers' cries for bread." He called them to an indoor meeting at the headquarters of the council, 134 East 7th St. The hall was filled. The workers

CALL DOCKERS TO COMBAT ILLA SELLOUT

Over 1,000 Answer M.W.I.U. Strike Call; Ryan Attempts New Betrayal

NEW YORK.—Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association who sold out the recent dockers' strike in Boston by bringing scabs on the job, commenced negotiations with the shipping interests in an attempt to sellout a strike of over 1,000 longshoremen from four lines who walked out yesterday against a 10 per cent wage cut.

The strike began yesterday morning when the dockers of the three Morgan Line piers at West and 12th Sts. came out under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. A mass meeting was held in front of the Morgan Line piers where speakers from the MWIU addressed the longshoremen urging them to set up a rank and file strike committee at once.

Four Docks Strike. Meanwhile dockers from three more lines—Clyde-Mallory, Southern Pacific and the Savannah Line—downed their tools and came out to join the Morgan Line strikers.

The dockers all showed a determined militant spirit and declared that they would stay put until they won.

At this point Ryan, sleek and fat, with a crowd of thugs, appeared on the scene with ample police guards and urged the strikers, especially the Morgan dock men, to come to a meeting in the Seamen's House on West St.

Here Ryan launched into a speech telling the dockers, who were not aware of his sinister intentions, that the International Longshoremen's Association had police protection. He urged the men to strike under his leadership and beware of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which had led the workers from the start.

Ryan Confuses Dockers. A large number of the dockers were confused by Ryan's smooth talk. Ryan even gave them a strike committee which the dockers think is rank and file. The plans for the sellout, in fact, are all completed.

The only way the dockers can save the strike now is by ousting Ryan and his henchmen and by taking the strike in their own hands through rank and file leadership as was urged at the beginning of the strike by the organizers of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

MWU Holds Meet Monday. On Monday morning at 10 a.m. the Marine Workers Industrial Union is calling a mass strike meeting at 12th and West Sts. All longshoremen are urged to rally to this meeting where plans will be discussed on how to smash the sellout and win the strike.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union calls on the strikers to stand firm for their original demands. Demand not one penny off the wages and no discrimination against militant strikers.

Strikers are urged to send a delegation to the MWIU, 140 Broad St., to take up plans on how to defeat the attempt of Ryan to sell out the strike. The strike can be won if the dockers carry out the policy laid down by the MWIU at the beginning of the struggle.

Harbin Japanese and White Guard Press Incite War on USSR

Hide Fact That Explosives Were Set By White Guards Who Now Have Virtual Charge of "Investigation"

By MYRA PAGE.
(Foreign Correspondent of the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, April 15.—The lying report stating that the Chinese General Ma is in the Soviet Union negotiating has been officially denied. The White Guard and Japanese press of Harbin is conducting a furious anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the provocative attempt to dynamite the Sungari bridge. The White Guards are conducting an "investigation."

The homes of Soviet citizens have been raided, and 32 arrested.

By MYRA PAGE

KHABAROVSK, April 15 (By Cable).—Harbin White Guardist and Japanese newspapers issued in the Russian language are carrying on a violent provocative campaign against the Soviet Union in connection with the attempt to blow up the Sungari River Bridge and other structures of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

There is no doubt whatever that this campaign is inspired and directed from a source interested in hiding the fact that the White Guards were the real organizers of the attempt to damage the properties of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is jointly operated by China and the Soviet Union. These newspapers are attributing the attempt to citizens of the Soviet Union.

The meaning of this campaign is made all the more clear by the assertions of the Japanese newspaper "Kharbinskoe Vremia" that the attempt to blow up the bridge was made "by order of the Eastern Department of the Comintern" which entered into connections... with Chang Hsuehliang and the Kuomintang.

This entire provocation has been timed for the arrival of the League of Nations Commission with the object of showing that Manchuria is "menaced" by anarchy and Communist "danger" and that the Japanese army in Manchuria is the only barrier to Communism.

It is characteristic that these newspapers stubbornly hide the fact that during the attempt to blow up the bridge, a watchman who was a Soviet citizen, was killed by the criminals while the other watchman, a White Guard, was unhurt.

They also hide the fact that it was only due to the immediate and energetic actions of the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway that a major catastrophe was averted. When the management of the railway made a demand on the authorities that specialists be sent to remove the explosives, the Japanese General Staff replied that necessary specialists were

Huge Protest Demonstration in Harlem Today Against Scottsboro Lynch Verdicts

NEW YORK.—From all parts of the city, white and Negro workers will pour into the streets of Harlem today in a mighty protest demonstration against the Scottsboro lynch verdicts and for the demand for the immediate and unconditional release of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys, seven of whom have been sentenced

to burn in the electric chair on May 13. The line of march will form at one o'clock at Lenox Ave. and 125th St. Thousands of workers will march behind the banners of their organizations. The demonstration is supported by the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, the Trade Union Unity Council and scores of working class organizations throughout the city. It is called by the United Front Scottsboro Defense Conference, in conjunction with the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense.

From 125th St. and Lenox Ave., the march will proceed up Lenox Ave. to 132d St., east to Fifth Ave., north to 135th St., west to Lenox, north to 141st St., west to Seventh Ave., south to 116th St., east to 110th St., and down Fifth Ave. to 110th St., where the parade will conclude with a huge demonstration, with speeches on the Scottsboro frame-up by well-known working class leaders, Negro and white.

The Trade Union Unity Council yesterday issued a call to all of its member organizations to support the demonstration.

Have you sent in your Half-Dollar?

CHINA REDS MARCH ON CHANGCHOW

In Drive Towards Coast of South China

Chinese Red armies operating in Fukien Province, South China, yesterday continued their advance on the important city of Changchow, on the mainland across the river from the seaport city of Amoy. This is the nearest approach to the coast so far made by the Chinese Red Army and clearly shows the growing power of the Chinese Soviets.

Imperialist press dispatches from Peiping express little confidence in the ability of the Kuomintang militarists to hold the city. A Peiping dispatch to the New York Times reports tremendous activities of the Chinese Red Army forces in five provinces of Central and South China.

"Communist armies in Fukien, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Honan, and Anhwei Provinces have suddenly increased their activities on an alarming scale causing concern for the safety of missionaries and traders at various remote points."

The dispatch further reports that the Chinese Red armies approaching Changchow are well equipped. General Chang Chun, the war lord of Fukien Province, is commandeering trucks and automobiles. Missionary agents of American and British imperialisms are reported in flight to Amoy from Changchow and other districts near the coast. They have called upon their governments to send warships to Amoy to help the Kuomintang militarists to hold that city against the revolutionary workers and peasants Red Armies.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times reports that nearly all of the Americans in the district are missionaries. It stresses the fact that there is a Standard Oil Company plant in the district.

The admissions in yesterday's Peiping dispatches of the growing activities of the Red Armies explain the visit of the League of Nations Commission to the Hankow and its concern over the "Communist menace" in Hupeh Province. The League of Nations is the organizer of the war of intervention against the Chinese Revolution.

U. S. FLEET TO "MANEUVER" OFF CHINESE COAST

Fight Sharpens Over Loot in China

On the heels of the report that the United States will continue to concentrate its entire war fleet in the Pacific, a Washington dispatch yesterday reported that naval manoeuvres will be held this Summer off Chefoo and Tsingtao, China. Both ports are in Shantung Province, North China. Chefoo is on the north side of the Shantung Promontory, almost directly facing Porth Arthur and Darien, Manchurian cities controlled by the Japanese. It was reported several months ago that the Japanese were planning to build huge fortifications at Porth Arthur. Tsingtao is on the southern side of the Shantung promontory.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times attempts to give the impression that only the units of the Asiatic Fleet based at Manila would engage in the manoeuvres. The dispatch admits, however, that most of the naval forces of the United States are to remain in the Pacific. The dispatch gives as reason for the choice of Chefoo and Tsingtao for the summer manoeuvres that "they are in a climate not subject to intense heat or typhoons at that time of year." It also attempts to present the manoeuvre as something long contemplated and having no connection with the sharpening antagonisms between Japanese and American imperialism or with the growing war tension in the Far East.

N. Y. War Vets in Big Parade Demand Full Bonus Payment

BULLETIN
CHICAGO.—A mass veterans' parade, under the leadership of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, to demand immediate cash payment of the bonus will be held this afternoon in Chicago.

The parade will start at Union Park, Ogden Ave. and Randolph St. at 3:30 p. m. All vets are urged to rally to this important demonstration.

NEW YORK.—Nearly a thousand veterans of the world war, singing and shouting their demands that

the Wall St. government pay the balance of the tombstone bonus at once, marched in the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League bonus parade which was held here yesterday.

Marching in columns of squads, behind the drum and bugle corps of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, the vets' parade was one of the most impressive and militant of its kind ever held in New York City.

All along the line of march, which extended from Madison Square to Union Square, the streets rang with the slogan, "We want the bonus." Thousands upon thousands of work-

ers on the streets cheered the vets and declared that they were with them in their fight.

Bankers Chagrined.

Bankers and businessmen, watching the parade from windows, were filled with surprise and chagrin at the sight of the determined march of war veterans under revolutionary leadership. The slogan carried at the forefront of the march, "We fought the last war for the capitalists; the next war we will fight

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

TWO DAY A WEEK JOBS TO END; PREPARE CITY DEMONSTRATION

The Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee announced yesterday that 15,000 workers on the 2-day a week relief jobs would be kicked out to starve by May First.

This and other relief agencies of the city which are closing their doors are pretending that they are helpless to supply the necessary funds for the unemployed. The heads of these agencies and Tammany Hall are placing the whole responsibility on the so-called Block Aid to squeeze more funds out of the workers.

The press announced yesterday that after two weeks of high pressure campaign the fake Block Aiders were only able to raise \$274,435 out of the last pennies of the workers. This amount of money is not enough to

give sufficient relief, even under the present criminally inadequate budget, for one week to the unemployed.

Only \$29,000 was collected in Brooklyn in the whole of this two weeks campaign. Although the boss class, with the help of Norman Thomas, have succeeded in fooling many workers, it seems that large masses of workers refused to be duped. This is a result of the Unemployed Councils and Block Committees exposure of this fake relief agency, which was formed to spy on militant workers in preparation for the war.

These facts should not minimize the danger, and a much more intensified campaign must be initiated to completely smash the fake Block Aid scheme of the bosses.

This week all the preparations for a successful City Hall demonstration must be intensified. Tens of thousands of workers must be mobilized by the Unemployed Councils, Block Committees, Trade Unions, Workers Mass Organizations. A special appeal is being made to the workers in the American Federation of Labor to participate in the mass delegation and demonstrate at City Hall. The City Unemployed Council is appealing to all workers organizations to send telegrams of protest, condemnation against the closing down of relief

CHARGE WORKERS AT RELIEF BUREAU WITH RIOT GUNS

3 Demonstrations In Mid-Town to Demand Relief

Three demonstrations took place simultaneously in the mid-town area Friday before home relief bureaus at West 35th Street, West 44th Street and East 41st Street.

The 40th Street Block Committee began its parade at West 39th Street and 8th Avenue with 60 workers. By the time the march had reached the bureau 80 were in line. More than half of them were Negroes.

An openair meeting was held in front of the relief bureau. After exposing the lies of Tammany, a delegation of 50 was elected to go inside. Immediately 25 police with riot guns rushed across the street from a hiding place. Ten workers were clubbed to the sidewalk, five of them women. Children were trampled by the uniformed thugs. The workers retreated with their wounded to the headquarters at 436 West 39th Street where at a militant meeting the workers pledged to return next week in larger numbers, better able to defend themselves.

Under the leadership of the West 39th Street Block Committee, the workers of the street marched to a relief bureau at West 44th Street, where police attacked them. Five workers were beaten, one of them having his hand cut severely, and others being brutally clubbed about the head.

The newly formed block committee of East 28th Street and 1st Avenue marched with eight needy families and a guard of workers from Lexington Avenue and 27th Street to 41st Street and 1st Avenue. Their delegation was refused aid and referred to the Block Aid. The Block Aid referred them to the Charity Organization Society, where aid was promised for 9 o.m. Saturday. The workers declared their intention of returning with increased numbers to get this aid or if refused to force relief.

Evict Workers' Relief, Clothes for Kentucky Miners sold by Sheriff

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 15.—The sheriff sold all clothes and other effects found in the storage room of the Workers International Relief, because the tenants of the building could not pay rent. The clothes were to be sent to the Kentucky miners.

The International Relief was not given a chance to enter the room and remove the contents. The building is owned by Albert M. Greenfield, one of the biggest real estate owners in Philadelphia.

The District Committee of the Communist Party requests that no other affairs be arranged on April 30th, in view of the fact the Trade Union Unity Council Council is arranging its May Day affair that night.

This affair of the TUUC is of extreme importance and must be given the support of every revolutionary worker and organization other affairs on that night if of small character, can only interfere with the success of the TUUC affair, and this will only hamper the development of our revolutionary unions.

District Committee Communist Party of U. S. A. District No. 2

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Scottsboro Protest Meet In Ossining Tonight, April 16th

OSSINING, N. Y., April 14.—Joseph Brodsky, one of the International Labor Defense attorneys defending the Scottsboro boys will be the main speaker at a meeting Saturday night, April 15, at the Washington School, Croton Avenue, to protest against the recent decision of the Alabama Supreme Court upholding the lynch verdicts against the boys.

Other speakers include Forrest Bailey of the American Civil Liberties Union. The meeting is under the auspices of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, which includes among its membership Theodore Dreiser, Floyd Dwell, Shegwood Anderson, John Dos Passos and other noted American writers.

A feature of the meeting will be the presentation of the Hall Johnson Sextet in Negro work songs, and of the play by Langston Hughes 'Scottsboro Limited.'

MRS. ADA WRIGHT ARRIVES IN CITY

To Leave Soon for European Tour

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Ada Wright mother of Andy and Roy, two of the Scottsboro boys, arrived in New York yesterday in preparation for her departure for Europe for a tour in defense of the Scottsboro boys at the invitation of the German Red Aid.

Mrs. Wright was greeted at the Pennsylvania Station by a delegation of eight Negro and white workers, including F. E. A. Welsh, Kingston Harold Williams, two representatives of the district office of the International Labor Defense and the young sister of the late Comrade Ronald Edwards.

Women suffer more from war and war preparations than the men. Read about it in 'Women five cents.'

REVOLT OF THE SERFS IN RUSSIA OPENS TODAY!

"BONDAGE" (RUSSIA IN 1850)

Drama of the struggle between serfs and landlords—a vivid and enthralling story of Russia when the peasants were the slaves of the autocratic land owners—Religious bigotry which kept the people in fear and ignorance

ADDED ATTRACTION—"WASHINGTON HUNGER MARCH" PRESENTED BY W. L. R.

ACME THEATRE 150 A. M. to 1 P. M. 14th Street & Union Square. Midnite Show Sat.

BEATEN MINER TO SPEAK SUN.

Others Just from Jail at W. I. R. Meet

NEW YORK—Dan Kilchak, who was beaten unconscious by socialist thugs at the Rand School Tuesday night will be present at the Workers International Relief mass meeting for Kentucky and Tennessee, Sunday, April 17, at 2 p.m., it was announced today by the W.I.R.

Other speakers will be Charles Alexander of the League of Struggles for Negro Rights, John Harvey, Miners Union organizer; Ann Barton, Alfred Wagenknecht, national secretary for the W.I.R., and Smoky Joe Lawson, striking Kentucky miner.

Get Greetings for the May Day Daily Worker!

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE-BRONX

RKO Always a Good Show

JEFFERSON FRANKLIN

TODAY TO TOMORROW BERT WHEELER

ROBERT WOOLSEY

"GIRL CRAZY"

WITH MITZI GREEN, EDDIE QUILLAN AND DOBOTHY LEE

NEW LOW PRICES MATS. 15 CENTS || EVES, 25 CENTS

Except Sat., Sun., and Holidays

MUSIC - CONCERTS

Philharmonic-Symphony BEECHAM Guest Conductor

Carnegie Hall, This SUN. AFT. at 3:00

Soloist: RYMO BOLOGNINI, Violinist

HANS LANGE, Conductor

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Apr. 21 at 8:45

Soloist: HAROLD BAUER, Pianist

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., April 23, at 8:45

Soloist: JOSE ITURBI, Pianist

ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

New Health Center Cafeteria Opens With 10% Proceeds Going to The Daily Worker

Today signals the opening of the Health Center Cafeteria on the ground floor of the Workers' Center, 50 East 13th Street, with 10 per cent of the proceeds going to the Daily Worker and another 10 per cent going to the Morning Freiheit.

The Health Center Cafeteria is being run under the supervision of several comrades who felt that the Workers' Center needed such a place

for getting food of the best quality and cooking at a conveniently close address. The restaurant will be conducted on a cooperative basis, with no profits, and the comrades in charge drawing only a small salary as workers.

The place has been tastefully decorated in modern fashion, with the most modern appliances for cooking, steaming, etc.

All comrades and workers are invited to come to the opening, not only to help the Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit, but to taste a sample of the food that will be served there.

AMUSEMENTS

CORT Theatre 2 WEEKS ONLY BEGINNING THURS., APR. 21

YASCHA YUSHNY'S DIRECT FROM BERLIN, LONDON PARIS, VIENNA

RUSSIAN REVUE

"THE BLUE BIRD" with ISA KREMER

(Completing Triumphant Coast-to-Coast Tour)

A Continental Cocktail of Song, Dance and Comedy

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Leninism: Monday, 7 to 8:25, instructor, A. Markoff; Friday, 8:35 to 10 p.m., instructor, M. Zinner.

Organizational Principles: Friday, 8:35 to 10 p.m., instructor, A. W. Mills.

Trade Union Strategy and Tactics: Friday, 7 to 8:25, instructor, L. Zack.

Negro Problems: Friday, 7 to 8:25, instructor, Oleg Hall.

Youth Problems: Tuesday, 7 to 8:25, instructor, M. Hyhoff.

The Struggle Against Imperialist War: Thursday, 8:35 to 10 p.m., instructor, S. Don.

Colonial Problems: Monday, 7 to 8:25, instructor, A. Moreau.

Revolutionary Parliamentarism: Thursday, 7 to 8:25, instructor, N. Stevens.

Problems of Shop Work: Monday, 8:35 to 10 p.m., instructor to be announced.

Methods in Shop Work: Friday, 8:35 to 10 p.m., instructor, J. Steuben.

Revolutionary Journalism: Monday, 8:35 to 10 p.m., instructor, G. Lewis.

Work Among Women: Monday, 8:35 to 10 p.m., instructor to be announced.

Dialectic Materialism: Monday, 8:35 to 10 p.m., instructor, A. Landy.

Public Speaking: Monday, 7 to 8:25, instructor, C. Brodsky.

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Veterans Score Stand of Capitalist Press on Tombstone Bonus

Say Veterans Must Join with Unemployed in Fight for Unemployment Insurance

Challenge Editor to Take Straw Vote on Bonus Question

Editorial Note—The following letter was sent to the editor of the "Daily Worker" by a group of nine ex-servicemen who fought in the last world war. The editor of the "News" refused to print the letter. The veterans upon learning that the "Daily Worker" is carrying on a fight for full and immediate payment of the bonus, have asked us to print their letter. The letter follows:

NEW YORK CITY.
Editor of the Daily News:—
Your "Editorial" of March 31, 1932 proves clearly that you are either desirous of confusing the minds of your readers, or that you are ignorant of the true facts concerning the Adjusted Compensation Act, or Bonus as you seem to prefer to call it. Further you deliberately misstate the attitude of the millions of veterans toward this so-called "Bonus."
In this editorial you state in part that "to pay the bonus in full now would cost the government about two billion dollars, thus doubling the Treasury deficit."
This statement not only distorts the facts, but also shows your definite partiality toward the parasitic bankers, profiteers and racketeers, who accumulated millions and billions during and since the last war while the millions of workmen were "fighting for democracy" at a dollar a day or less.
Two Billion for Bankers.
When the two billion dollar appropriation for the poor bankers was enacted as a law, just recently, at the instigation of our beloved president, Mr. Hoover, chief flunkie of the bankers of Wall Street and also with the aid of various editors of the public press,—did you say that the country was facing ruin? Certainly not.
But when millions of men raise their voice, demanding that which rightfully belongs to them, namely the bonus, which was enacted into

The Daily Worker Wants to Hear from Munitions Workers

The following are a few of the American concerns that made millions on the manufacture of munitions and arms during the last war:

- American and British Co., Bridgeport, Conn. (shrapnel).
- Fore River Ship and Engine Co., Quincy, Mass. (shrapnel).
- Federal Arms Co., Washington D. C. (Armor piercing projectiles.)
- Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn. (Rifle and rapid fire ammunition)
- Winchester Arms Co., New Haven, Conn. (Small arms and ammunition)
- Diston Saw Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Swords)

The Daily Worker requests that workers working in these plants write us telling about working conditions and about the war material that is being produced there today.

GEN. MA IN NEW SHAM "FIGHT" ON TOKYO MASTERS

Aimed to Behold Growing Revolt in Manchuria

A Peiping dispatch speaking of the reported "revolt" of General Ma Chen-Shan against his Japanese masters, quotes Ma as declaring that the Japanese army officers, Colonel Doihara and Colonel Zuzuki had repeatedly told their puppet Chinese officials that "as soon as Japan consolidates her position in Manchuria she will invade Soviet Russia and also challenge the United States."
In a circular telegram issued throughout China by the traitor General Ma, he quotes General Honjo, Japanese commander in Manchuria, as declaring "Japan is determined to keep Manchuria and will not hesitate to declare war against any country interfering in Manchurian affairs."
General Ma's declaration of "opposition" to the Japanese follows closely on the heels of wide-spread revolts among the rank and file of his soldiers, who bitterly opposed his treacherous support of the robber aims of the Japanese imperialists.
Ma's present action is merely a maneuver to deceive his soldiers and to prepare the way for a new betrayal of the national revolutionary struggle which is gaining tremendous strength throughout Manchuria.
This maneuver is most likely carried out with the approval or even at the directions of the Japanese for the double purpose of arranging the betrayal of the national struggle of the Manchurian masses and of again using General Ma for the purpose of affording the pretext for another Japanese advance in force into Heilungkiang Province which borders the Transbaikalian and Amur regions of the Soviet Union.
That Ma's move is primarily directed toward affording the Japanese a pretext for further troop mobilization on the Soviet border, is shown by the lying reports sent out by Japanese official sources that Ma had established his new headquarters at Biagovstchensk, which is on Soviet territory across the Amur river from the Manchurian town of Heilampo.

CHI. STOCKYARD WORKERS GET PERMIT FOR HUNGER MARCH

CHICAGO, Ill.—Yielding to the mass pressure of the workers, the Chicago police department yesterday issued a permit for the stockyard workers' hunger march to be held Tuesday, April 19.

The march will begin at 47th St. and Federal at 2 p. m. Tuesday afternoon and will proceed along 51st to Ashland and 43rd where a mass meeting and demonstration will be held at 3:30.

The parade and demonstration will be led by the Packing House Union and the Chicago Unemployed Council.

According to information received at the headquarters of the Unemployed Council yesterday, packing house bosses from five major companies have conceded to grant a hearing to the committee of unemployed who will lead the demonstration.

The committee will present the demands of the workers to company representatives at Ashland and 43rd Street, backed by militant demonstrations of the masses.

The demands of the stockyard workers are as follows:

- 1.—Jobs for all laid off workers.
- 2.—Immediate payment of a lump sum of \$50.00 relief.
- 3.—Ten pounds of meat weekly

N. Y. WAR VETS IN BIG PARADE DEMAND FULL BONUS PAYMENT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

for the working class" brought cheers from the workers.

When the parade swung into Union Square the veterans were joined with several thousand workers who filled the square around the speakers' stand. Resounding cheers greeted the speakers as they urged the vets to spur the bonus fight by mobilizing a mass veterans' march to Washington.

The main speakers at the Union Square meet were S. J. Stember and James W. Ford of the National Committee of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League who appeared Thursday before the Ways and Means Committee in Washington.

Stember reads demands. Stember told how the leaders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars joined hands with the congressmen in an attempt to deny the worker vets the right to speak before the committee. Only the fact that the congressmen were made aware by the delegation that the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's represented the demands of millions of veterans got Ford and Stember the floor.

Stember then read the demands that were presented to congress. These were endorsed unanimously by the meeting.

The demands follow:

- 1.—The immediate payment of the balance of the Adjusted Service Compensation commonly

BEFORE THE WORKERS STORMED THE NEWFOUNDLAND PARLIAMENT



The battleship with 400 British sailors which arrived at the "self-governing" Newfoundland Tuesday was sent by the "socialist" J. H. Thomas at the request of Governor Middleton of the British colony. This was stated in the House of Commons.
Thomas, answering the protest that this was not legal, stated: "The presence of a battleship in any part of the empire is governed exclusively by instructions laid down by the Admiralty to preserve law and order. That is the only object of the battleship's being there."
With the assurance that the death-ruling British guns will "preserve order" for his starvation government, Prime Minister Squires has decided that the Newfoundland parliament is to reconvene next week after the wrecked building is cleaned up.
Thousands of workers stormed the building last week for the second time in protest against the cutting off of unemployment relief. Three clergymen helped the Prime Minister get away.

I. L. D. CALLS FOR MASS FIGHT TO SMASH PHILA. LYNCH VERDICT AGAINST YOUNG NEGRO WORKER

Willie Brown Case Further Exposes Negro Reformists as Hangmen of the Negro Masses

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—The district office of the International Labor Defense yesterday issued a call to the white and Negro workers and sympathetic intellectuals to rally to the mass fight to stop the legal lynching of Willie Brown, Negro youth. The call points out:

The Willie Brown case has come at a time of sharpening class struggle. The working class, faced with starvation and misery, is fighting back the attempt of the bosses to reduce them to pauperism. They are fighting against the hunger program of Mayor Moore and his administration. The Negro workers are joining militantly in this fight, uniting with the white workers. It was necessary for the bosses to destroy this unity and to create an atmosphere of race hatred which would split the ranks of the working class and defeat them in their struggles.

The murder of Dorothy Lutz took place. Immediately the agents of the bosses "got on the job" to find a victim from among the Negro masses. Assistant Superintendent of Police Le Strange came out with a statement that a "Negro" must have committed the crime. The newspapers began a campaign against this "Negro" murderer of whom there was no trace. Several days later, Willie Brown was picked up on the street by a detective and after 36 hours of torture and threats of lynch mobs was forced to make a "confession." The propaganda against the Negroes increased. According to the capitalist newspapers, lynch mobs were roaming the territory where the family of Willie Brown lived, although no such thing took place. In this atmosphere of lynch spirit, Willie Brown was brought to trial.

The courtroom was likewise filled with this lynch spirit. No workers were allowed to attend. Negroes were barred from the jury. Judge McDevitt refused to allow any facts to enter the case which would expose the brutal third degree methods used by the police in obtaining the "confession." Judge McDevitt charged the jury, telling them to find Willie Brown guilty. In the meantime the office of the International Labor Defense was raided, four workers arrested and the leaflets exposing this frame-up were confiscated. Mass meetings for the Brown defense were broken up by the police, and any exposure of the frame-up brutally suppressed.

On the other hand, the defense attorney for Willie Brown, Mr. Raymond Pace Alexander, has once more exposed the role of the Negro reformists as the hangmen of the Negro workers. The attempt of Alexander to confine the case to that of a "legal" matter, and his at-

tack upon the I. L. D. for "injecting any race issue" was a deliberate play into the hands of the lynch judge, McDevitt, and helped to convict Willie Brown.

The International Labor Defense condemns the verdict in the Willie Brown case as an attack upon the Negro masses. The frame-up on Willie Brown is a link in the chain of mass murder, lynching and persecution of the working class in general, and the Negro masses in particular, as exemplified by the murder of four workers in Detroit, Harry Simms in Kentucky, the attempts to legally lynch Orphan Jones in Maryland, etc.

Only the mass protest of the workers can save Willie Brown from the electric chair. Send protest telegrams and resolutions to Judge Harry McDevitt, City Hall, Philadelphia, demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Willie Brown. Rally behind the International Labor Defense to free Willie Brown.

Read Stalin's article on the national question in the April issue of "The Communist." Price 20 cents.

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Hunger March Conference to Be Held in Boston

BULLETIN
An exhibition drill before police officials from many cities will be given by the Boston Police Department on April 22, in the Common to instruct them in the "use of tear gas, riot guns, sub-machine guns" against militant workers' demonstrations.

Police squads will take the place of "rioting mobs" in the exhibition so that when policemen are in the role of putting down "disturbances" they will be able properly to use all these murderous weapons and to beat, kill and gas the working masses.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—All working class organizations are electing delegates to the State Hunger March Conference which is to take place here this coming Sunday, April 17, 2 p. m., at 751 Washington St.

This conference is to speed up the final preparations for the State Hunger March in which 800 workers will participate. All fraternal organizations, unions, etc., that did not elect their delegates to the Conference, are urged to do so immediately.

Waltham Mayor Forced to Ask Attorney for Marchers
Mayor Patrick J. Duane of Waltham, who was forced by mass pressure to grant the demands of the State Hunger March Committee to provide for 250 marchers on their way to Boston on May 1 and 2, applied for the State Armory to Major O'Brien. The major refused to give the armory and told the mayor that the march is sponsored by Communists.

Mayor Duane's comment was that "not everybody accused of being a Communist was really one" and that "it is a convenient accusation for persons with full hinders and a plethora of money in the bank."
These small town officials, under the growing militancy of the starving workers for whom not a penny of relief is provided, are forced to make demagogic gestures and even grant some demands.

Families Told to Leave Town
As the preparations for the State Hunger March go on, new instances of mass starvation are brought to light.
Governor Ely said there was no starvation in Massachusetts. The brave governor did not think that his own officials were going to expose his lie. The Weymouth town officials decided that the unemployed workers' families are not to get relief, but mass ejection.

Fifty families who applied for relief were told to get out of town, and seek relief in the place they came from years ago. If they do not go voluntarily, the families were told, they will be ejected summarily with furniture and other belongings.

This drastic order was adopted at a town meeting a month ago on the ground that these families did not

live in town the "necessary" five years "to obtain settlement there." Evidently the Weymouth officials intended to throw off their responsibility by ejecting the workers who are badly in need of immediate relief.

This is additional proof of the misery and starvation existing in Massachusetts, which will be exposed by the State Hunger Marchers on May 1 and 2.

MASS-MEETING TO SCORE TERROR IN TENNESSEE

Protest Against Raiding of WIR

NEW YORK, April 15.—More than a dozen mass meetings scoring the raiding of the Workers International Relief headquarters in Knoxville by masked gangsters have already been arranged throughout New Jersey and Massachusetts with more protest demonstrations being arranged hourly, it was announced by the National Office of the WIR yesterday.

Bill Dunne, of the "Daily Worker," John Harvey, recently jailed for National Miners Union activities in Kentucky and Tennessee, Clarina Michaelson, WIR organizer who was held in Pineville jail, and a member of the Kentucky students delegation will be the main speakers at the Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street on April 17th, at 2 p. m.

The Massachusetts schedule of protest meetings is as follows: Lawrence, April 15; Chelsea, April 17; Norwood, April 18, and Worcester, April 20. Boston plans a main demonstration, date to be announced.

The workers of New Jersey will raise mighty protests and pledge to continue the task of building the WIR at meetings in Lakewood, April 12; Newark, April 15; Plainfield, April 17; Paterson, April 20; Princeton, and afternoon of April 23; Trenton evening of April 23.

All branches of the WIR are sending telegrams and letters of protest to Governor Horton of Tennessee, holding him personally responsible for the safety of the Workers International Relief's members and organizers in the State. The National Office of the WIR, in a telegram sent to Horton, demands the "immediate cessation of provocative measures of the Knoxville and State police and the immediate suppression of armed gangsters and hoodlums."

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Buttons
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Send Money With Order
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WHERE ARE THE OTHERS?

Up to April 13, these branches HAVE contributed to the MAY DAY DAILY WORKER! But there are thousands more to come! YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY! The MAY DAY DAILY WORKER will be the most important issue of the workers' paper in this critical time for the proletariat. GET YOUR ORGANIZATION TO ACT NOW ON A MAY DAY GREETING!

Miscellaneous Organizations, 38—Total Contribution	\$811.83
Freiheit Gesangsverein Branches, 5	91.13
Daily Worker Clubs, 2	8.00
Friends of the Soviet Union Branches, 8	54.16
Workers International Relief Branches, 3	9.00
four Branches, 5	44.00
I.W.O. Branches, New York City, 23	155.05
I.W.O. Branches, out of New York, 10	39.00
I.W.O. Schools, 25	217.72
Women's Councils, New York City, 14, out of New York, 5	723.25
Workers Clubs, 22	127.37
T.U.U.L. Unions, 20	116.83
International Labor Defense Branches, 11	15.30
Czechoslovak Club, 1	15.30
Armenian Clubs, 3	24.50
Bulgarian Club, 1	5.00
Chinese Clubs, 3	3.88
Estonian Club, 1	14.25
Finnish Clubs, 32	287.15
Greek Club, 1	2.00
Hungarian Club, 1	16.50
Japanese Club, 1	2.00
Jugoslav Clubs, 2	9.25
Letish Clubs, 2	6.00
Lithuanian Clubs, 16	93.00
Polish Clubs, 4	34.50
Rumanian Clubs, 2	15.00
Russian Clubs, 13	275.13
Slovak Clubs, 6	81.81
South Slav Club, 1	6.50
Scandinavian Clubs, 5	80.60
Swedish Club, 1	6.50
Spanish Club, 1	10.00
Ukrainian Clubs, 22	419.24
Italian Clubs, 0	0.00
German Club, 1	5.00

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THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS SHALL NOT BE MURDERED!

To the TOLLERS of All Countries!

THE American imperialists have all preparations made for a new outrage against the working-class. The burning to death by electrocution, of the eight Negro boys at Scottsboro remains fixed for April 6th. (Since postponed to May 13, Ed.)

The American bourgeoisie, faced on the one hand with the greatest economic crisis in its history and on the other hand with the increasing revolutionary militancy of the white and Negro toilers, is desperately trying to smash their united front in their common struggle against unemployment, wage cuts, rationalization, bourgeois class justice and white terror. The chief victims are the brutally oppressed and exploited Negro toiling masses. This is why a new wave of lynchings is sweeping over the United States.

This terror is not enough to satisfy the Negro-hating landlords and cotton-mill barons of the South. They are more than ever determined to burn to death these eight Negro boys, the youngest of whom is only 13 years old and the oldest, only 20 years. The death sentence still hangs over these boys, the sons of workers and tenant-farmers, while the representatives of the bourgeoisie—the State Supreme Court—"consider" the appeal.

The object of this execution, as of the rising class terror all over the United States, is to strike their fear into the hearts of the toiling masses, both white and black; to crush out their organized protest against the active participation of American capitalism in the imperialist war already started in the Far East and in the preparations for military intervention against the Soviet Union.

These continued outrages against the toiling masses and the Negroes in the United States have resulted in a world-wide wave of indignation and burning condemnation among the workers of American itself and those of every other country. In the face of the open hostility and attacks of the ultra-reactionary American Federation of Labor, the social-fascists, the Negro reformist National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Universal Negro Improvement Association (Garvey) which are objectively supporting this frame-up, the workers of the whole world have already raised their protest under the leadership of the International Red Aid, the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers and other revolutionary organizations.

The Workers cannot put trust in the "justice" of the bourgeois courts. We have not forgotten the Mooney-Billings case, the Sacco-Vanzetti execution, the Harlan frame-ups! It is only the mass protest actions of the working class throughout the world that can restrain the labor-hating capitalists and landlords of the state of Alabama from carrying out their murder program.

Mass Action and International Solidarity Must Save Them!

Tollers in all countries! Demand the immediate, unconditional release of the Scottsboro Negro boys, including the boy sentenced to life imprisonment!

Down with the lynching of Negro workers in America!

For the united front of the Negro and white workers of the United States against the class

terror of the bourgeoisie and their social-fascist and national-reformist agents! Long live the international solidarity of the toilers of all races and nationalities!

(Signed): Executive Committee of International Red Aid. Executive of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers.

Profits in Coal Mining

By Labor Research Association

MOST coal operators claim that they are selling coal below cost. By this they mean that they are not covering all the amounts drawn off by the capitalist class before corporations begin to reckon "profits" on their stock—as we have shown in Labor and Coal.

Capitalists include as costs two kinds of items: first, the costs such as wages, electric current purchased from a utility company, and materials and supplies other than the items charged against the miners; second, rents, royalties, taxes, interest, and reserves for depreciation and depletion. They are not selling their coal for less than the total of the wages, materials and electricity.

From figures published in Coal Age and in reports of the United States Bureau of Mines it is clear that the industry had a margin of about \$230,000,000 in 1930 and about \$219,000,000 in 1931 to cover the capitalist costs and to provide profits for stockholders in a very few companies. What small share of this margin went to support the capitalist state as taxes, we do not know; but most of it went directly into the pockets of the capitalist class or into reserves set aside to protect their capital.

Glen Alden Coal Co. paid \$7,377,873 in dividends in 1931, after payment of \$369,222 in taxes and royalties, \$2,280,883 in interest, and unstated amounts for taxes depletion, and depreciation. It added \$13,536 to surplus, which stood at \$6,445,468 at the end of 1931.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. is thought by Wall Street Journal to have probably covered its dividend payments in 1931. It operates a canal and owns a railroad. It had smaller "losses" in the coal department during 1931 than in 1930.

United Electric Coal Companies (Illinois) cut production costs more than 20 cents a ton in 1931 and is showing a rising profit after payment of interest, etc. Its net profit for the six months ending January 31, 1932, was \$175,887, a decided increase over the profit of \$59,715 for the six months ending January 31, 1932.

Pittsburgh Coal Co. reports a net "loss," but this means that after paying nearly \$2,000,000 in interest the operating profit was not large enough to cover amounts set aside for depreciation and depletion without drawing on accumulated surplus. Production declined less than the average for the country.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co. showed a small net profit after interest, etc., for the first time in several years.

IT SHOWS THE WAY!



"Oh, go on," the others urged, "we're all plain working women, like yourself."

Flushed with effort, she began: "My father was a door-keeper, my mother a laundress. I never went to school. At twelve I began to work, and since sixteen I've been in this same factory. After the revolution, I got to learn to read and write. . . . My brigade has raised our productivity many times, and made suggestions. That's all." Quickly she took her seat, smiling shyly around her. By questioning her, we found that several of her suggestions could well be counted as inventions. For example, her last suggestion gave an economy of 3,000 roubles.

At the close she added: "The new life in the factory has helped me personally. . . . Formerly I had trouble with my husband. . . . I worried a lot. Then, I became active, and forgot my troubles. Now it's good to live, and work."

Young At Sixty.

There were many others, such as Comrade Andurin, 60-year-old enthusiast of a railroad repairing shop near Moscow, who could have had a pension, but preferred to stay on the job. "I'm hale and hearty as the youngest of you," and she shook her grey head at us, around which was wound a red scarf. For this energetic little grandmother has recently become a candidate to the Party. Her son being a Party man and her grandson a Comsomol, why should she lag behind?

When asked, "Are you a shock brigadier?" "Of course," she replied. "Today it's not possible not to be!" Her department entered into competition with another and succeeded in lowering the cost of production 6 per cent, increasing output by 10 per cent and making a record of no absentees from work. Many times she has won prizes, by her suggestions. "Once the factory gave me a Lenin bust," she told us, "another time a kerseone stove, and lately a new suit of clothes that cost 38 roubles."

The Will of Twenty-Six Girls.

Comrade Fedorova, a bright-eyed girl from the Lepse metal factory, related in a brisk, lively manner the story of the 26 young Communist girls who organized four years ago the first brigade in the factory. Some of the older workers scoffed: "What're you kids up to? Just a bunch of girls!" But the twenty-six kept on, determined to prove that working collectively brought better results than working singly. For their numerous successes in reducing waste, improving methods of work, over-fulfilling their program, as well as for their social work, the brigade was awarded the Order of Lenin. "Since we got the order," Fedorova said, "we have to live up to it—every one."

The girls worked in the winding section of the transformer department. Some of the young brigade members have now been sent to regional courses and two to the university to study.

"We have our own wall paper," one of Fedorova's companions added, "and we go to movies collectively, and pool our earnings and do everything in common. It's lots of fun. Oh, yes, we've gotten prizes many times. A hundred roubles last June to each girl, another time, a sports outfit apiece. And we've our own author—Levena. She's written a book about our experiences, called 'The Will of the Twenty-Six.' Now she's on her second book, about what our brigade saw on the trip to Europe."

SOVIET CHINA'S FIGHT

(LETTER FROM SHANGHAI)

The fourth offensive of the Kuomintang armies is now commencing against Soviet China. The Chinese counter-revolution, which makes no attempt to defend China against Japanese and international imperialism, is already sending large forces against the Chinese Soviet districts. There is no doubt that the red troops of the Chinese Soviets will repel this fourth offensive with just the same energy and bravery and with just the same success as they repelled the first three offensives. The following letter, which has arrived from Shanghai after considerable delay, contains interesting details regarding life and the fighting in the Chinese Soviet districts.—Ed.

"You ask why this work is so difficult? Why it was so hard to locate the main forces of the Reds? I will explain this to you. In the course of three to four years, in a district some hundreds of li in extent, hundreds of thousands of people were poisoned by Communist teaching. All adult men are either in the Red Army or in the Red Guard. Even the old folk, juveniles and women are militarily organized, for example in the laundries, in the pioneer and other auxiliary formations and in the Young Guard. They are the eyes and the ears of the Reds. They supply the Reds with food and provide them with hiding places. Thus the Reds, no matter where they may go, do not need to make any special preparations. They are at home wherever they are. . . . As soon as we venture to advance too far into the Soviet districts, transport becomes extraordinarily difficult. The whole of the population take to the mountains, taking all the stores with them. The old folk, women and children who are left behind are the spies of the Reds. We therefore have to be on our guard at every step. If food supplies do not arrive from the base, we are compelled ourselves to gather in the harvest of the peasants and prepare our own food. . . . This is impossible to transport sick soldiers. . . . Thus the Reds here are the masters, while we are mere strangers. They can easily obtain what they need whilst we are continually laboring under difficulties. They enjoy rest, while we are continually exerting ourselves. They know everything, while we grope about in the dark. . . ."

These are the words of General Tehen Min Sju, who commanded the right wing of the Kuomintang troops in the third campaign of Chiang Kai-shek, against the Chinese Soviets in Kiangsi. That the Kuomintang army found it very hard "to locate the main forces of the Reds" is of course a fact. A white army, 300,000 strong, outnumbering the Red Army two to one and far exceeding it in regard to technical equipment and the qualification of its commanders, and in addition supported in every way by the imperialists, was forced to beat a hasty retreat, leaving behind more than 10,000 rifles and huge quantities of other equipment which fell into the hands of the Red Army. About 17 regiments of the Kuomintang army went over to the side of the revolution. Even now the Chinese Red Army are winning fresh victories over the Kuomintang. In the course of the months of December and January the important town of Kanchow as well as a number of smaller towns in the South of Kiangsi were cleared of whites, whilst in the North of Kiangsi the Red troops are approach-

ing the gates of Nanchang, the capital of the province. The Kuomintang newspaper "Ming-shihao," admitted in its issue of December 17 is in the hands of the Reds and is completely independent of the Nanking government." In the province of Hupeh, the ring of Red Armies is drawing closer round Wu-chang, and red armies are flying over the district where the three provinces of Hupeh, Honan and Anhwei adjoin each other, and scattering proclamations.

The kulaks, in alliance with the landowners, endeavor to set up their counter-revolutionary organizations in the Soviet districts. In a Soviet district in West Fukien, the kulak-landowning elements have established an association under the name of "International Socialist Party" and have issued the slogan: "Long live the II. International, down with the Comintern!" They call upon the masses to fight against the Communist Party, the Soviets, the Komsomol, the Red Guards and other revolutionary organizations, and advocate the formation of peasant leagues, which would naturally be led by the kulaks and landowners in the "International Socialist Party". In order to delude the peasants they set up the following platform: 1. Land and peace (peace with the landowners). 2. Cease the fight against the big peasants. 3. Pay no land taxes. (only the kulaks have to pay land taxes). 4. Do not serve in the Red Army. 5. The peasants shall defend themselves (i.e., down with the workers and Communists). Following a revolt which they had organized, they openly entered the service of the Kuomintang clique, and the leader of this band of lunkers and kulaks was appointed chief of the Mintuan, i.e., the Junkers' militia. Here again the poor and middle peasants had an opportunity of realizing the true meaning of these "Socialist" slogans. The workers and agricultural laborers of West Fukien succeeded, under the leadership of the Communist Party, in rallying round them the poor and middle peasants for the fight against the kulaks and the miserable remnants of the landowners, for the consolidation of the Soviet Power and the strengthening of the leading role of the proletariat, for the extension of the agrarian revolution, for the mass organizations of the workers, agricultural laborers and poor peasants. Whilst formerly, as a result of the diversion maneuvers of the agents of the landowners and kulaks who had worked their way into the Soviets, distortions were committed in solving the agrarian question, now thanks to the consistent fight against the kulaks and the remnants of the landowners, these distortions are being overcome. The Party organizations have increased their activity in drawing together the proletariat and the poor elements of the population. Trade unions of the town workers and agricultural workers, as well as groups of village poor, are being formed everywhere. Formerly, land was allotted to the families of the big landowners and their property was not confiscated. In given villages, were landowners and kulaks, and when, finally, workers, agricultural workers and poor peasants were summoned to "liquidate all remnants of feudal landownership and to take up the fight against the kulaks, it transpired that those who did "not know" the landowners were themselves landowners, kulaks, agents of the "Socialist Party" who had smuggled into the Soviets. Thus the landowners and kulaks were soon discovered and thrown out of the Soviets by the landworkers and poor peasants.

It further transpired that kulak counter-revolutionary groupings had attempted in a whole number of Soviet districts (here and there with success) to divert the fight of the Soviets against the kulak to the middle peasants, and to make use in their own interests of the discontent thereby evoked. Whilst the kulaks made use of the Right opportunists in the Party for the purpose of retarding the agrarian revolution, the kulak-junker counter-revolution made use of the "left" deviation in provoking the middle peasants against the Soviets. The counter-revolutionary Trotskyists do not wish to lag behind the kulak-junker bands in any way. Thus for instance, the recently discovered Trotskyist organization in Fukien worked in close co-operation with the "Socialist Party" and was financed by the landowners and kulaks.

The danger of the kulak-junker counter-revolution was particularly great in the central Soviet district of Kiangsi. Here the kulaks and the remnants of the landowners had organized the "Anti-Bolshevik League," which even succeeded

Women Heroes of Socialist Construction

By MYRA PAGE.

(Our Correspondent in the Soviet Union)

THE Soviet Union has developed a new type of hero. You find their pictures and stories on the front pages of the daily papers. Magazines devote illustrated articles to them, their faces flash across the movie screen. In workers' clubs, entrance rooms to skating rinks, movies, theatres, and on collective farms, in factories, and museums, you come upon galleries of life-size drawings and busts of these "heroes of socialist construction."

There are literally many thousands of them—workers whose valiant efforts and noteworthy deeds their fellows have been quick to honor. Among them are many women. Resourceful, independent, and with minds largely freed from all those petty household cares that hampered them in the past, these women devote their energies to building the new life, in factory, club, and community.

"The Working Class Should Know Its Heroes" Recently I attended a small conference of working women in the Moscow Region who had received the Order of Lenin (the highest honor awarded by the Soviet Government to those of outstanding achievement). They had been called together by the Communist Party, which has been reviewing in this fourth, decisive year of the first Five-Year Plan, the work of industry's best shock brigadiers.

One after another the women were asked to tell their story, "and why you got the Order of Lenin." First came Proletarskaya. Dressed in khaki blouse and skirt, with short, strong figure and her hair cropped close like a boy's, she related her experiences in a brief, terse manner. "From early childhood I had to work in a factory. When the revolution came, and the Civil War, I went to the front. Later, when we had driven out the last of the enemy, I changed my gun for a machine. Since then I have been fighting on the economic front."

The monster Electric Works in Moscow, where Proletarskaya has worked for over ten years, completed its part of the Five-Year Plan in two and a half years. The entire plant was awarded the Order of Lenin, and twelve workers, among them Proletarskaya, were singled out for special honor. Her record included more than ten valuable suggestions for rationalizing production, as a result of which the factory saved 800,000 roubles.

"Tell us more about yourself," the other women asked Proletarskaya.

"I don't know how to talk about myself," she answered simply. "All I know is that I understand the masses and how to lead them to do their best."

This woman Communist has been assistant director since 1930 of one of the plant's largest departments. In the evenings she has attended technical and political courses, for, she told us, "social construction demands trained leaders." Anna Komisarova, a woman of perhaps fifty,

told us her story with difficulty. Her companions listened intently, especially the girls and younger women, who had never known the terrors and hardships of the old regime.

On Komisarova's sweater there was pinned the highest military award, the Order of the Red Banner. "Together with my husband I fought on the barricades in 1905. After our defeat, he was exiled to Siberia. With my small children, I was turned out of our rooms and hunted by the police. I had to hide, and had no place to go. Finally we found an old abandoned hut, and lived there. But the children were hungry —I had no work." As she dashed her hands across her eyes, many faces turned in sympathy. "Oh, well, it is long ago now. . . . Yes, I fought again in 1917. Later, they gave me this." She pointed to the medal. "For twenty-three years I've worked in the factory. Things have changed. Every year it gets better."

As an honored shock brigadier, Comrade Komisarova was chosen as one of the workers who last year made a trip to Europe. "How did you find it?" the others asked her. "Just like our papers say," she answered. "They sure tell the truth. In Germany, think of it, rich people living in the biggest houses, and workers crowded together in the slums! We Soviet workers, when we saw all this, said among ourselves, 'That's the way it was once with us. Soon German workers will put it end to this.'"

Once Illiterate, Now Inventor. Comrade Lunina, leader of a brigade in Moscow's Kauchuk rubber factory, protested: "I don't think I can speak here. In our factory meet-



COMRADE KOMISAROVA telling the brigade of Young Communist girls of the Lepse metal factory how she won her military decoration, the Order of the Red Banner.

ings, I'm used to it, but here . . ."

The three pamphlets named above help to

Three Important Anti-War Pamphlets

The Soviet Union Stands for Peace, by M. Litvinov, 1 cent.

War in China, by Ray Stewart, 10 cents. They Shall Not Die. The Story of Scottsboro in Pictures, 2 cents.

In mobilizing the workers in the struggle against war, no more effective weapon can be found than agitational pamphlets which not only acquaint the workers with the facts about what is going on in the present imperialist war, the forces behind the invasion of China and the plots against the Soviet Union, the terroristic measures of the capitalist countries in trying to whip their own proletariat into acceptance of the war behind the fighting front, but also to mobilize the workers the world over in struggle against the imperialist slaughter which has begun in China and will soon spread throughout the world, in struggle for the defense of the Soviet Union, and in struggle to save the victims of the white terror at home.

All of these pamphlets can be obtained from Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York City.

Book Review

THE PUBLIC PAYS, a Study of Power Propaganda, by Ernest Gruening, Vanguard Press, 273 pages, \$2.50.

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSN.

Some 33 volumes of evidence and exhibits, containing 14,293 pages, are rolled down to readable proportions in The Public Pays. Here we find the gist of the evidence gathered over three years by the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of power companies. It is certainly all that a worker needs for illustrating the workings of capitalism in the field of power.

The book consists chiefly of quotations selected by one who even the power companies probably admit is an "unbiased student." And it shows with evidence that is concrete, overwhelming, and some of it at one time, "confidential," that the power capitalists have been doing all that capitalists normally do. They have been buying for cash—or its equivalent—college and university professors of every grade, textbooks and textbook writers and publishers, newspapers and magazines, preachers, university presidents and deans, "scientists," lecturers, women's club leaders, radio announcers, state legislators, judges, Congressmen, Senators, and every variety of capitalist politician, fraternal organizations, company unions, kindergartens and nursery schools, mayors and governors. Thus the Morgans, Sloans, Mitchells, Insulls, Dohertys, Couchs, Swopes and Youngs have made "public opinion."

In other words the capitalists have been operating their state just as Marx said they did. Here is simply a gold mine of factual evidence to prove the point.

One of the originators and sponsors of the idea of "educating" the public by all the methods exposed in this book was Samuel Insull, the power lord of the west. It is well to remember, especially in an election year, that Mr. Insull, in 1926, contributed \$125,000 to the Illinois senatorial candidacy of Republican Frank L. Smith. While a Senate candidate, Smith was also chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, which was the public body that "regulated" the Insull utilities. And to play safe, Let Smith should lose, Insull also contributed \$15,000 out of the \$18,000 received by the rival candidate, the Democrat George E. Brennan.

Congressmen as well as Senators were controlled by the power and electric interests. In some places they did not even trouble to subsidize outside candidates. They simply bought elections for people on their own payroll. For example, Rev. Charles A. Eaton, a particularly vicious Red biter, was elected to Congress from the fourth New Jersey District. He happened to be the manager of the Industrial Relations Department of a General Electric plant.

In the last chapter, Gruening summarizes some of the evidence on holding companies, padded assets, phoney stock operations, and the rigging of the public "regulating" commissions by the power companies. He totals some of the "write-up" or water inflation for a few of these companies. For six companies, connected with the Morgan-controlled Electric Bond and Share Co., the total "write-up" was \$341,891,000; and Gruening declares that "the total utility inflation may be conservatively estimated at two billion dollars." At 8 per cent, this type of inflation would levy an annual charge of \$160,000,000 upon the nation's light and power consumers, that is, upon the working class. And workers in New York City, who are charged a minimum rate of \$1 a month for having an electric meter in their tenement rooms, are paying part of this outright capitalist robbery.

Gruening asserts his desire for "adequate, effective regulation... otherwise the graver alternative of public ownership is inevitable." He rather hopes that industry will "reform itself" and not play the hog any longer, that it will be satisfied with "a fair return" on "capital honestly invested." In other words, capitalist-minded Gruening wants the power capitalists "to set their house in order." But this is something the capitalists are incapable of doing.

There is little about the handling of the "labor problem" in this book. The power companies are notorious for their company unions and their use of spies and gunmen against workers trying to organize. A quotation from another recent book, More They Told Barron, will illustrate the typical power company attitude. George Sheldon, director of the North American Co., told Barron:

"We have had the fiercest strikes in the country and fought them through. There is today not a union man in our employ, either in the Milwaukee Street Railway, the St. Louis Street Railway, at Detroit, or in our Virginia coal mines. . . . Many men were killed. I declared at Milwaukee that we had \$15,000,000 of property there and we would lose every dollar of it before we would permit labor agitators to control the property."

for a time in obtaining a foothold in some sections of the Red Army. At the time of the first campaign of the Kuomintang against the Soviets this league organized a revolt and attempted to overthrow the Soviet Power in Kiangsi. The revolt of the Anti-Bolsheviks was, however, suppressed and their organization shattered. It is true, remnants of this organization still exist today and the fight against the kulak counter-revolution is still going on.

As soon as the Party had consolidated the organizations of the proletariat and of the poor peasants and also the Soviets, and exposed the counter-revolutionary organization, the broadest masses of workers and peasants of the Soviet districts took up the fight against the kulaks and the remnants of the big landowners. When the "Socialists" in West Fukien attempted for the second time to make a revolt, the working masses immediately crushed them with weapons in hand. The workers and peasants themselves seized the instigators of the conspiracy and handed them over to the court. The counter-revolutionary kulak-junker character of the "socialists," anti-bolsheviks, etc., was completely exposed in open court proceedings. The Communist Party of China, precisely because it has raised the organizational firmness and class-consciousness of the proletariat, the semi-proletarian elements and poor peasants to a higher level, succeeded in repelling the large-scale attack of the Kuomintang and the imperialists upon the Soviets, shattering the kulak counter-revolution in the Soviet district, consolidating the Soviets, driving the exploiting elements out of them, consistently extending the agrarian revolution, purging the Soviet districts from the last remnants of medievalism and strengthening the Red Army. Soviet China has thereby become a still greater threat to world imperialism. The Communist rule is becoming the most firmly welded and powerful political apparatus in China, capable of determined action, with which no other apparatus in China can compare." writes the "Hongkong Telegraph," the organ of British imperialism in Hongkong.